THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXII. TUESDAY, December 8, 1807. No. 1107.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Barley Raisers—Attention!

NO more Barley will be received at the *Point Brewery* until the 10th of January next.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1807.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers are just opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, 1st December, 1807.

N. B. A few barrels of fresh Juniper Berries.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N.B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

FOR SALE,

Three STILLS, of a superior quality,

Containing 76, 77, and 115 gallons.—Persons wanting Stills of the above size, will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, next door to Andrew Willock's, Ferry-street.

JOHN TOWN.

Pittsburgh, 23d Nov. 1807.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allowed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

JUST ARRIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND
FOR SALE AT THE
Warehouse
Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike,

are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respeetive shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any new ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,
HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th November, 1807.

Artificial Road from Harrisburgh, through Louistown and Huntington, to Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be opened at the store of George Robinson, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21st December next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Shares, at fifty dollars each, three dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing for each Share. It is hoped that the citizens of Allegheny county will shew their public spirit, in bringing forward their subscriptions in due time.

James Martin,
Geo. Robinson,
Alexr. Hill,
John Irwin,
John Darragh,
A. M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
} Commissioners

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

From the Balance.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

WE cannot tell precisely when the custom of retaining in every royal family, a merry personage, called *the Jester* (or some such title) was abandoned; nor can we tell whether this ancient appendage of royalty can reasonably or rightfully be assumed by the greatest of all sovereigns, the American people. But of one thing we are certain: The American people keep in their employ, at a pretty round salary, a character whose principal business is *jesting*. He has for a few years past, not only afforded abundant amusement for this sovereign people, but for all the sovereigns of the world besides. Would he confine himself to trifling subjects, the sport might be tolerated; but he is too much in the habit of jesting on serious matters. Indeed, so far has he carried this humor, that he has endangered, if not sacrificed, the peace and welfare of the nation.

The president's *last* exhibition, we think most remarkable for *serious jesting*. We shall not attempt a formal examination of this message. The task is already undertaken by a hand more competent to its performance. We cannot, however, refrain from a few remarks.

It may be true that our ministers in England concluded a treaty contrary to their instructions. If so, it proves that even the able negociators selected by Mr. Jefferson, could make out no better with the British government than Mr. Jay, who was sent out under the administration of Washington. Mr. Jay was abused for not making a better treaty. Mr. Jefferson and his friends, to be consistent, ought now to abuse Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney for the same thing. By the by, who knows that this may not happen? It may be a darling object with the Jeffersonians to destroy the popularity of Mr. Monroe. The senate had an undoubted right to expect an apology from the president for sending back the treaty, without submitting it to their consideration—none (or at best a very shabby one) is offered.

The manner in which the president relates the story of the Chesapeake, may be sufficiently plain, for those who are already perfectly acquainted with the affair. This is no jest.

The president says, "a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of Norfolk." Here we think his excellency must be jesting.

Mr. Jefferson considers the putting to death one of the persons taken from the Chesapeake, as a continuation of the British aggression. The idea is new. We really thought we had difficulties enough to settle with Great Britain, without travelling all the way to Halifax to espouse the cause of a British mutineer and deserter, who was regularly tried by a court-martial, condemned, and executed. That the means employed to apprehend this culprit, were unjustifiable, we do not intend to deny. This is a subject which claims the serious attention of government. But we cannot admit that the legal punishment of this offender, is to be considered as an additional infringement of our rights.

One of the broadest jests in the performance is the following:—

"These aggressions necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits."

The question naturally arises, How will our wise president manage to keep these "armed guests" out of our harbors? If it will require an armed force to "constrain obedience" from these vessels when in our harbors, it will surely require no less to exclude them. The president tells us in another place that his proclamation has been disregarded. If so, he cannot expect to restrain British ships by *paper-shot* of this kind. Nay, it is ten to one if a formal law of congress would prove effectual. He must, then, either resort to Cheetham's plan of *blocking* up, or he must parade an army of Fulton's torpedoes before every harbor.

We are told that the appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our seaport towns and harbors, have been applied to New-York, Charleston, and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and that the gun-boats have, on a like principle, been assigned to New-York, New-Orleans and the Chesapeake. If the chief part of the defensive force of the United States is thus distributed, we beg leave to ask those acquainted with the present situation of these places, what must be the situation of the remainder? If these places are *best* defended, what shall we think of the *worst?*

Among all the president's jesting, he seems resolved to make some "fun for the forecastle." To this end, he very gravely proposes to "form the seamen of the United States into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty [on board the gunboats] in defence of the harbors where they shall happen to be." The president is undoubtedly as much opposed to the system of impressment as ever. Still this scheme smells very like a system of the same sort.

But we now come to a part of the message which is too serious for even presidential jesting. The encomiums bestowed on a military usurper, who had violated the constitution, trampled on all law and right, and defied and braved our courts of justice, at the same time that he is battening on Spanish bribes and pensions, are so grossly insulting to the American people that we are astonished at their public avowal. If such outrages are to be countenanced by the first magistrate of the nation, we may bid farewell to our liberties. If the people will rest contented under such a state of things, they are not fit to enjoy liberty.

Still more reprehensible is the president's attack on the rights of the judiciary, in offering to lay before congress the testimony which belongs exclusively to the court, and in assailing the chief justice for the manner in which he has thought proper to administer the law. Judge Marshall must expect no quarters: He has been guilty of writing the Life of Washington. But it is to be regretted that the independence of the judiciary must be sacrificed on the same altar of party spleen, with the judge.

The cream of the jest, the president has very wisely served up as the last item in his dish of "whim-whams." Eight and an half millions in the treasury! After all the kicking and cuffings and insults that we have borne—after all that we have suffered or are likely to suffer, we have the miserly consolation of counting our unexpended millions. We have neither defence nor protection: But we have eight millions in the treasury! Our honor is gone, our rights and liberties are invaded:—What then? Our treasury overflows with money!

There is not a more miserable creature in the world, than the wretch who submits to nakedness and hunger, whilst his coffers are crammed with gold.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 24.

Capt. Sammis, arrived at New-York, informs, that the October Packet arrived at Halifax on the 8th inst. in 28 days from Falmouth, just as the Jane was coming out. The passengers in the packet stated, that all strangers in England who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves were taken up—and that the British had stopped all neutrals from trading to their enemies ports.

The "Courier" of October 8th, says, "At the levee yesterday, Mr. Monroe, the American ambassador, was presented to his majesty, by the master of the ceremonies. His excellency took leave of his majesty previous to his departure for America. Mr. Monroe is succeeded in his embassy by Mr. Pinckney. Previous to the levee, Mr. Monroe had an interview with Mr. Canning.

The "Courier" of the 12th October, our last paper, mentions the arrival in England, from France, of the Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, nephew to the British Queen, who it was reported, had brought a pacific proposal from Bonaparte. Though a mere report, the funds rose a little in consequence.

Birmingham, Oct. 1. "We are sorry to say, that a great proportion of our mercantile interest in London, are advocates for a rupture, and even in the manufacturing towns, those not immediately interested in the trade, call for war. We hope, however, the good sense of both governments will resist any popular clamour of that sort, and prefer peace."—☞ The letter from which the above is an extract is from the respectable house of Wm. and Thomas Cotterill.

The following violent invective against America, is taken from the *True Briton*, a London paper:—

"*AMERICA.*—On Tuesday last we gave some important extracts from various American journals, by which it will be seen how much dissention prevails in that mob-government country with respect to its future relations with Great-Britain. While one party cries out for War, another as eagerly deprecates it, and clamour and tumult and violence are the orders of the day.

"It is difficult to conjecture what may be the determination of our government upon the present question at issue between the two countries. We are willing to flatter ourselves, however, that if there be a particle of British spirit among those who now compose it, they will not suffer Great Britain to be trodden under foot by an infuriated democracy, influenced by a leader notoriously the tool of France; that they will not suffer her naval rights to be invaded, nor her flag disgraced; and above all, that they will never consent to the removal of one of her best and ablest, most experienced and active officers, Admiral Berkeley, now commanding on that station, for having acted (although with the utmost forbearance) in the firm and conscientious discharge of his duty.

"If they consent to abrogate the right of search—if they allow themselves to be bullied into any concessions which trench upon the honour of the British flag; and if they disgrace the man who has nobly stood forward in de-

fence of every thing that is dear to Britain, her last hours as a nation are rapidly approaching. But time will even then be afforded to bestow exemplary punishment on such mean and base betrayers of their country.

"We have attentively considered Mr. Jefferson's memorial, and shall hereafter offer some remarks upon it; in which we have no doubt but that we can satisfy our readers in the justice of the late proceedings of the Leopard, and how totally unfounded the President is in almost every article of his declamatory manifesto."

From Washington.—A letter from a friend at Washington to the editor of the Gazette of the United States, dated Monday evening the 23d inst. mentions, that some observations of Mr. Crowninshield in the House of Representatives on Friday, it was supposed that a communication of the despatch received from Mr. Monroe was to be made to Congress. The House therefore met on Saturday; but no message was received from the President. On Monday a message was received, with a voluminous communication relative to the proceedings about——*Col. Burr!!* but nothing was said in the message about the late despatch. Of course, it is to be inferred that the contents of the despatch are not worthy of being communicated in form to Congress.

American Commerce.—The following article affords a further and almost official proof that the French government have resolved to carry their blockading decree into vigorous operation against our commerce, notwithstanding their solemn treaty to the contrary, and in the very teeth of Mr. Armstrong's and Mr. Jefferson's flattering assurances. As a further instance of the respect with which our philosophical government is treated by the belligerent powers of Europe, we subjoin an extract of a letter with which we have been favored, from a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who is prosecuting a claim for an American vessel and cargo before the court of admiralty in Spain. We earnestly solicit the attention of the farmers and mechanicks of America to these alarming appearances. It is easy to perceive, that if our commerce is left thus unprotected for another year, the prey of all whose avidity may stimulate them to seize it, our farmers and planters may as well unyoke their teams and dismiss their labourers; for instead of low prices and dull markets as at present, there will be neither one nor the other.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Nantz, dated October 9.

"The trade which has been carried on between Great Britain and Holland is now completely annihilated, and in order to oppress the English commerce as much as possible, our government has re-enacted that celebrated decree of the 21st of November last, by which every vessel arriving in any port of France, that may have previously touched at a British one, will be obliged to put to sea again without reserve or any pretext whatever. We sincerely regret the evil effects of this violent measure, which our legislators have adopted to destroy the British trade, but which is so baneful to yours.

FRENCH DECREE.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the French papers.

Vessels having touched in England.—The 8th article of the imperial decree of the 21st of November last prohibits the receiving in our ports of any vessel direct from England or from English colonies, or having been there since its publication. The 8th article provides that every vessel which, by means of a false declaration, contravenes this disposition, shall as well as her cargo, be seized and confiscated as English property.

The director general anuounces, by his circulaire of the 4th of this month (September) that his majesty has just decided that those two articles ought to have their full and entire execution; and that any vessel which shall have stopped in England, or shall have been conducted thither cannot be admitted.

So that the immediate return of those vessels let the alledged cause of entry be what it may, will be required. Those who, by a false declaration, shall dissimulate their having stopped in England, and succeed in entering our port, shall be seized, and they and their cargoes shall be proceeded against according to the decree relative to English property.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz to his coerespondent in this city, dated October 1.

"I am yet unable to give you any satisfactory intelligence on the subject of the *** and cargo. The affair is yet before the admiralty. I am sorry, however, to be compelled to say that most of their decisions are equally iniquitous with those of the inferior courts. Indeed, it suffices for the cause *to be an American one*, to meet with certain condemnation.

EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

In the house of Representatives of the United States, on Tuesday, Matthew Lyon arose, and stated, that a fact had come to his knowledge which he deemed of so much importance as to authorise him to request the doors of the House to be closed, before he communicated it—upon the doors being closed, he stated that he had good authority for asserting, that the British minister had but a few days since caused to be sold or transferred a large amount of stock in the American funds. He considered this step of the British confidential agent, as strongly indicative of the hostile views of his government; and in order to defeat the purpose of such sales, he would propose a resolution, to prevent any British subject or his agent from making any transfer in our funds, and to prevent American citizens from paying any debts due to British subjects. This singular and outrageous proposition was received by the house with universal disapprobation; and the infatuated mover immediately withdrew the resolution, and the injunction of secrecy was taken off.

After the doors were opened, the committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to aggressions within our ports and waters, to violations of our jurisdiction, and measures necessary for the protection of our ports and harbours, made a report in part. This report is very long, and states the circumstances attending the attack on the Chesapeake, &c. It was made the order of the day for Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 8, 1807.

The Drawing of the Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery was finished yesterday.

A letter has been received by the Post Master at this place, from Harry Toulmin, Esq. collector of the Port of Fort Stoddart, dated 28th October, 1807, which contains the following advertisement, and which is now published for the information of the friends of the deceased:

DIED, in October last, near Fort St. Stephens, in the Mississippi Territory, and on the Mobile or Tombigby river, Mr. PETER ROBERTSON, late of Mingo creek, on the Monongahela. He had come with a cargo of flour by way of New-Orleans, in July last, a part of which had been sold for him at nine and ten dollars a barrel. He was taken sick soon after his arrival, but we do not know what disposition he made of his property. Fort St. Stephens is about 450 miles south of Nashville in Tennessee, and about 270 miles east of Natchez.

By publishing the enclosed in your next paper, you will oblige, A LOVER OF BEEF.

Admiral Pocock's celebrated pickle for meat.

To 4 gallons of water add 1-2 lb. brown sugar, 2 oz. salt petre, 8lbs. salt—boil them together in an iron pot or kettle, and skim it repeatedly as long as any scum rises, then take off the pot, and let it stand till the liquor is cold. The meat being placed in the vessel meant to hold it, pour the cold pickle on it till it is covered, and put something on to keep it in the pickle, and thus keep it for family use, When it is intended to keep it for a length of time, the pickle must be boiled once in six weeks or two months at farthest, adding, during the boiling, 2 oz. sugar, and half a pound of salt, skimming as before directed. By this management the pickle will keep good 12 months, and is always ready for a fresh supply of meat.

N. B. The foregoing is equally excellent for Bacon and Beef.

ORIGINAL.

TO JULIA.

Look not so sweetly, from those eyes,
That seem to meet in love;
Breathe not those soft, those tender sighs,
That oft to wound, have strove.

Speak not so kindly, with that tongue,
Where fascination dwells;
Hide, hide those cheeks, with blushes hung,
That teem with magic spells.

For on me once, your eyes thus beam'd
And thus, you breath'd, false maid!
A Heaven, your voice, and blushes seem'd
I believ'd, and was betray'd!

M. N.

From the Bedford Gazette, of Dec. 1.

The celebrated Gen. Moreau, passed thro' this place, a short time ago, on his way to Pittsburgh, from thence he intends visiting New-Orleans.

The following article, which we extract from the New-England Palladium, may, perhaps, explain the object of the General's visit to the western country; particularly, when it is recollected that he has lately made his peace with Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, to his friend in Montreal, dated September 8.

"One of admiral Cochrane's cruizers has intercepted dispatches from France to America, by which it appears, that if Gen. Moreau can raise an army in America, and take possession of Canada, he is to be made Viceroy."

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Pryor, to General Clarke, Indian Agent, dated St. Louis, 16th October, 1807.

"The escort under my command, for the reconveyance of the Mandane chief to his nation, has been compelled to return to St. Louis, without accomplishing that object. You will expect to be informed of the untoward circumstances which have contributed to this failure.

We arrived at the lower villages of the Ricaras at 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th September. These people as soon as we came opposite their village, fired several guns, the shot of which came very near us. The sub-agent, Dorion, inquired in the Sieux language "what they meant"—they replied, "Put to to shore, we will supply you with corn and oil." From their hospitalities to our party on a former occasion, I thought it prudent to shew a confidence in these friendly professions and ordered the boats to land at the village.

Several of the Sieux, the upper bands of which associated at the Ricaras in this affair, immediately came to the beach. From them we learned that the Ricaras and Mandanes still carried on war with each other, and that two of the former had been lately killed at the river Bullatt.

In a very short time the bank was crowded with about six hundred and fifty Indians, all of whom were armed with guns, and many of them with additional warlike weapons. A Mandane woman who had been a captive for several years, came on board, from whom I obtained information, which could probably have been derived from no other quarter.

She informed me that Daniel Lisa, a St. Louis Trader, had passed up some time before.—That he had given the Ricaras, through *compulsion* I conjecture, a number of guns, with a considerable quantity of powder and ball, this man you recollect obtained a license from Mr. Bates before your arrival, and before the plan which the government had adopted with respect to the Mandane was known at St. Louis. He was however still at St. Charles, and it is not forgotten that Mr. Bates having occasion to visit that village, informed him of the change of arrangement for the upper country, and desired him to remain until my boats should be equipped, that he might acompany the expedition.

This, we understood, he had consented to do—and his failure in those engagements has probably obliged him to divert the storm, which threatened *his own boat*, by directing the attention of the Ricaras to ours.

He told them, as we learn from this woman, that two boats might be very soon expected, that we had the Mandane chief on board, and that we were to remain for the purposes of trade at their villages. On this they pillaged him of about half of his goods, and suffered him to pass on, determining in their councils at the same time, to kill him on his return, and to lose no time in preparing to murder the Mandane and his escort, as soon as we should arrive. Being thus particularly apprised of their sanguinary purposes, as respected the Mandane in particular, I directed him to secure himself in the cabin, by building in front a breastwork of trunks and boxes. My men were prepared for action and the Indians about the picketed villages and breast works, appeared to be putting themselves in readiness to commence it, they were observed chewing their bullets, and driving away their women and children.

The chief to whom you desired me to present a medal, at length approached my boat, I had no doubt of his wish to serve us, and as he was known to possess influence with his nation, I felt desirous to conciliate him. He presented me a letter from Courtney, who had previously to the arrival of Lisa, been cruelly treated by these barbarians, and informed us that he alone had been friendly to that unfortunate trader, who owed his safety and ultimate release to his friendly offices.

This chief discovered much uneasiness while conversing with us, after professing his regard for the Mandane and myself rejoined his blood thirsty companions, by whom his advice was in the sequel overruled. My interpreter was in the mean time employed in persuading the chiefs to meet in council, and at length succeeded in collecting all of them, except the chief of the upper village.

I should have made a further effort to procure the attendance of this refractory man, but found that if we consumed the day in fruitless conferrences, we should, as soon as it was dark, fall a more easy sacrifice. I therefore determined to meet them and proceed to the upper villages as expeditiously as possible. My interpreter here was an old Spaniard, whom you probably may not have forgotten. To employ a mediator in whom we had no confidence, in such circumstances as this, was sufficiently embarrassing, but I was obliged to make use of mine upon this occasion from the absolute impossibility of obtaining another.

I addressed them somewhat in this manner; "Your great American father has sent me with a few of his soldiers, to conduct the Mandane chief to his nation. In our long and laborious journey we have met with many nations of red people, by all of whom we have been treated with hospitality and kindness—I have repeated to them the talk of their great father, whose councils they will in future pursue. We are not strangers to you. On a former occasion you extended to Lewis and Clark, the hand of friendship. We feasted in your villages and exchanged mutual benefits. As a proof of the confidence of your great father in continuance of your pacific dispositions, and as an evidence of his personal friendship for your chief, he sends him a large medal, the devices of which may continually remind you of the amicable intercourse which always subsist between his people and yours." I then suspended the medal, to the neck of Grey Eyes, as is usual on such occasions.

To this address he made no reply, and in fact from a variety of suspicious circumstances, I scarcely calculated on a friendly answer.

We separated, it being understood that we would stop at the *upper* village, to pay our respect to the chief, who perhaps from motives of etiquette had refused to attend the council below.

Our boats proceeded on—Dorion and the interpreter Jesseaume went by land.—The Indians followed in a body, using threats and menaces.

On our arrival, about four o'clock in the afternoon all the Indians were collected on the beach; they appeared in a violent rage. It was necessary as I conceived to see the chief. It was besides my duty to take on board Dorion and Jesseaume.—My men kept prepared for an attack, and it was doubtless as prudent to meet it on the beach, as to be followed into a river, filled with irregular sand bars. We put a shore and were directed by the Indians, to proceed up a narrow channel near the beach. Their views in *this* could not be mistaken and we declined compliance.

We were then told, that we should proceed no further, we should stay and trade with them. Lisa had told them it was our *intention* to remain, &c. &c. together with various other things, expressive of their determination to detain us. They first seized the cable of Chouteau's barge, as *his* contained merchandise, and had no soldiers to defend it, with whom they were no doubt unwilling to provoke a contest, until they should have the other completely in their power. Having their hands there, the moment they attacked the barge, they made signals that I might go on; Chouteau hoped he was not to be abandoned in so dangerous a situation. I replied "make them an offer." He and a number of his men were previously gone on the beach in order to shew an advance of confidence; but these unconsionable rascals appeared to raise in their demands, in proportion as they found their victims within their reach. He at leangth did make them an offer, which, had they not been determined on plunder and blood, ought to have satisfied them.—He proposed to leave half of his goods with a man to trade there.

The chief of the upper village who had refused to attend the council below, now came on board, and desired by jestures, which were readily understood, that the Mandane might go on shore with him. On my peremptory refusal to suffer this, he returned as hastily as he had entered.

Mr. Choteau and several of his men were still on the beach. Dorion continued in conferrence. A demand was instantly made of *all* the arms and ammunition. The chief to whom I had given the medal, threw it upon the ground, and one of the men was struck down with the but end of a gun. The Indians now raised a general whoop, and as they retired to the willows, fired on the men on the beach, as well as on both boats, in the same instant. I had reserved my fire, and was so fortunate as to reach them with a well directed volley of swivels, blunderbusses and small arms, before they sheltered themselves behind a young growth of willows, at the distance of about sixty yards.

Here they were rather concealed than defended, and as it would have been madness to leave the boats, of which the savages would have taken the immediate possession, we continued the fight for about a quarter of an hour, when finding that they were too greatly superior in numbers, I ordered a retreat. My boat was put off with greater ease than Choteau's He stuck on a sand bar, through which his men were obliged to drag the barge, while exposed to the continued fire of the enemy.

To my inexpressible satisfaction, he at length surmounted the difficulties, which had nearly proved fatal to the whole party.

We again floated in a narrow rapid current, and continued a retreating combat, from both sides of the river, for about one hour. It was sunset, and the pursuit was at length checked by the death of one of their Sieux leaders.

He had been in my boat, and was afterwards known by a white bandage, which he wore about his head. With about 40 men he was endeavouring to meet us, at a point projecting into the stream, when he received a ball, which was aimed particularly at him, and appeared to expire in a moment on the beach.—His partisans gathered about him, and we saw no more of him.

During the rapid succession of those events, I had no leisure to see into the situation of my men.

As soon as we imaged ourselves free from pursuit, we lashed our boats together, and examined their wounds.

Of my own men none were killed; my hunter's leg was broken; one of the soldiers had a ball through the fleshy part of his leg, and a second was wounded in the hip and arm.

Mr. Choteau was far less fortunate; he had one man killed on the beach, one in a perogue, which accompanied his barge, and another mortally wounded, who died nine days afterwards. Six other of his men were badly wounded, but have since recovered.

This miscarriage is a most unhappy affair. The mandane is now at the camp, and will be supplied with whatever he may reasonably want, until the orders of the government may be known respecting him.

Although Jesseaume, the mandane interpreter, was of my party, he had quarrelled with his chief and was on board Choteau's boat. I am sorry to say that he has been badly wounded in the thigh and shoulder; *Mr.* Bates has ordered him the medical attendance in St. Louis, as the surgeon of the garrison has been of late too ill to attend to the duties.

After our retreat I felt so sensibly the necessity of obeying the orders of the government, with respect to this expedition, that I proposed to the mandane that he should accompany me through by land. The distance was only about three days; march, and by leaving the river, and pursuing an unfrequented route thro' the prairies, I hoped to reach the mandane lodges, undiscovered by the Ricaras. The chief declined this project, alledging the impossibility of accomplishing it, with his wounded interpreter, together with the additional incumbrance of their wives and children."

A lettter from Johnstown, Montgomery country New-York, mentions, that the country in the vicinity, has, this autumn, been uncommonly infested with Bears—About 250 have been killed within the circuit of 8 or 10 miles. The cause of this irruption, as it may be termed, is supposed to be the scarcity in the back parts of the state, of chesnuts and beach nuts, which compels the bears and squirrels to resort to the more southern and productive tracts—Instances have been known, of a whole cornfield being stripped by these *maurauders*, in the course of a night.

A singular instance of strength in a bear, occurred lately in the neighbourhood:—A young one, nearly full grown, was taken in a steel-trap, of 21 lbs. weight, to which was annexed an iron chain of 23 lbs.—his hind leg was broke, notwithstanding which, he dragged both trap and chain above two hundred yards, to a large hem-

...ich tree, up which he climbed until the chain became entangled in the branches, and checked his progress. In the morning he was traced to his retreat, and shot, and it was found necessary to cut the tree down, to get possession of the body.

A Panther, of considerable size, has likewise been seen by several country people, lately prowling in the vicinity of the town—A farmer, when in the middle of a field, was alarmed by the approach of this unwelcome visitor—his only refuge was the stump of a tree on which he mounted, and with a rope halter which he had in his hand, kept up a constant noise by beating the same against the trunk; whether deterred by this or not, the panther contented himself with walking several times around him, and then without any particular *conge* took a French leave, and retired to the woods.

The followiug are the Rules, which the celebrated Lord Chief Justice HALE, prescribed for himself, at his entrance into Office, copied from the original, under his own hand.

1. That in the administration of justice I am intrusted for God, the king and country; and therefore,

2. That it be done, 1. Uprightly.—2. Deliberately.—3. Resolutely.

3. That I rest not upon my own understanding or strength, but implore and rest upon the direction and strength of God.

4. That in the execution of justice, I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked.

5. That I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, remitting all other cares and tho'ts, as unreasonable, and interruptions.

6. That I suffer not myself to be prepossessed with any judgment at all, till the whole business and both parties be heard.

7. That I never engage myself in the beginning of any cause, but reserve myself unprejudiced till the whole be heard.

8. That in business capital, though my nature prompt me to pity; yet to consider, that there is also pity due to the country.

9. That I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgment.

10. That I be not biassed with compassion to the poor, or favour to the rich, in point of justice.

11. That the popular, or court applause, or distaste, have no influence in any thing I do in point of distribution of justice.

12. Not to be solicitous what men will say or think, so long as I keep myself exactly according to the rules of justice.

13. If in criminals it be a measuring cast, to incline to mercy and acquittal.

14. The criminals that, consist merely in words, when no more harm ensues, moderation is no injustice.

15. In criminals of blood, if the fact be evident, severity is justice.

16. To abhor all private solicitations, of what kind soever, and by whomsoever, in matters depending.

17. To charge my servants—1. Not to interpose in any business whatsoever—2. Not to take more than known fees—3. Not to give any undue precedence to causes—4. Not to recommend council.

18. To be short and sparing at meals, that I may be the better for business.

GREAT BRITAIN & AMERICA.

The late accounts from Europe, presented within a few days past, will naturally excite much public interest. How they will be viewed by our government, it is difficult to determine:—the crisis is certainly alarming and embarrassing; and something more than an ordinary share of talents will be required to extricate the nation from its labyrinth of difficulties. In the mean while, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic must look upon them, with anxiety and solicitude—must consider them as events more threatning to the peace and prosperty of his country, than any which have occured since the revolution. Of the intention of France, to prohibit our intercourse with Great Britain, or her colonies, there can be no doubt, since, instead of yielding her assistance towards the "*freedom of the seas*," she has struck as fatal a blow as she possibly could to the existence of the little *modicum* of liberty left to neutral nations, amidst the confusion of revolutionary scenes. That Great Britain will be compelled to adopt, in self-defence, some system of retaliation; or in other words, to declare every port and harbor, *subject* to or under the *influence* of France, in a state of rigid blockade, there can likewise be no question. She will, however, not resort to this step, until forced into it, by the continued hostility of her extirpating foe; but still as we have nothing to expect from the friendship of France, or from her regard to those established laws of nations, which have been respected by every other civilized nation; and as a state of doubt, as to what Great Britain may be driven to, operates as fatally to our commercial speculations, as the worst certainty, could possibly do, we may be considered as at a perilous stand indeed: and completely unprepared, and uninformed how to act, or how to move.—*Boston Gaz.*

From the Gazette of the United States.

We copy the following article from a jacobin paper in New-York, to prove that the statement which we some time since made of a certain letter from Mr. Jefferson, to Mr. Paine, was correct. Mr. Paine, it seems, communicated the contents to the merchants because he thought it interesting to them. The same motive, however, appears to have had no effect upon Mr. Jefferson. It will be recollected that the Citizen, the Jeffersonian paper of N. York, denied our statement, merely upon the presumption that the President was incapable of such baseness as to withhold from the commercial part of the community information which he would communicate to Tom Paine. A most unlucky defence!

From the New-York Public Advertiser.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

In a letter from the President of the United State of October 9, after his mentioning that he did not expect the Revenge back under a month from that date, adds, "*In the mean time all the little circumstances coming to our knowledge are unfavorable to our wishes for peace:*

As this might be useful information to men in mercantile pursuits and speculations, and who had no guide to go by, whether to send out their vessels or not, I mentioned it to such of my republican friends as called to see me; and that the information, if so useful, might not be confined to one distinction of men only, I mentioned it also to Mr. Coleman of the Evening Post, who came to me on account of a piece I sent him concerning Cheetham's insulting message to Mr. Frank of the Publick Advertiser—How it got into the newspapers I know not.—Mr. Coleman, I suppose, can give the best account of that.

Cheetham then published a most abusive piece in his paper, and in his vulgar style of language said "*Paine has told a lie*," and then insinuated as if I had forged the letter. It is by his propensity to blackguarding and lying that he has brought so many prosecutions on his back. He says he has nine. He will now have one more. If an unprincipled bully cannot be reformed he can be punished.

THOMAS PAINE.

10th CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE, Nov. 20.

Mr. Mitchill, from the committee on that part of the message of the president of the United States, which relates to the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, reported, in part, the following letter from the secretary of the navy; also a bill to appropriate money for the construction of an additional number of gunboats.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
11th November, 1807.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 16th inst. in which you ask for such information in relation "to the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, and the further provision to be made for their security," as the navy department may posssess: I have the honor to state, that in aid of the fixed fortifications, which will be submitted by the secretary of war, it is presumed that there will be required at the ports, and harbors, mentioned below, the number of gunboats annexed to them respectively, viz.

At New-Orleans,	16
At Savannah,	8
At St. Mary's	4
At Charleston, S. C.	10
At Georgetown, do.	1
At Wilmington, N. C.	4
At Ocracock,	3
At Albemarle Sound,	1
At Norfolk,	60
At Alexandria,	2
At Baltimore,	3
At Philadelphia,	4
Delaware bay and river,	10
At Egg Harbor, N. J.	1
At Amboy,	2
At New-York,	50
At Long Island,	4
At New-London,	6
Connecticut Shore,	6
At Newport, R. I.	12
At Piverton,	1
At Boston,	12
At Salem and Newburyport,	6
At Portland,	6
At New-Bedford,	4
At Marblehead and Cape Ann,	2
At York, Kenebunk and Saco,	2
At Kenebeck, Sheepscut, Damariscotta, Broad Bay, St. George's,	3
At Penobscot,	2
Frenchman's Bay,	3
Passamaquoddy Bay,	4
At Portsmouth, N. H.	
Making in all,	257
Of which we have at this time provided,	69
Would leave to be provided, gun boats,	188

The building of these gun-boats is estimated on an average 5000 dollars each.

188 gun-boats, at 5000 make dolls. 940,000
Deduct the amount of timber contracted for, as stated in the exhibit of extraordinary expences incurred by the navy department since the 22d June last, 87,500

Would leave to be appropriated for the building of 188 gunboats, dolls. 852,500

Respectfully submitted,
RT. SMITH.

Hon. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
Chairman of a committee of the Senate.

From the Salem Gazette, November 17.

Captain Williams informs us, that the division of French troops which took possession of Leghorn, had passed through Tuscany or Etruria, with unprecedented celerity. They entered Florence, the capital, without the inhabitants, or the court, being even apprised of their approach. The day they arrived at Leghorn they made a forced march of 44 Italian miles (said to be equal to 48 English miles)—Their appearance at the gates of the city was so unexpected, that they were for a few minutes denied admittance; but when it was perceived that they were actually a body of French troops, no further objection was made to their entrance. They halted in the principal square of the city, where a number of soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, fell dead upon the spot. They immediately took possession of the forts and batteries, and carried into them an extraordinary quantity of arms, shells, &c. which excited considerable alarm, lest it had been ascertained that the British intended a bombardment of the city. It was however soon given out, that their object was the seizure of British property; but their preceding vigorous measures convinced most of the well informed, that the emperor of France was about making a change in the government of the country; that probably the Roman states, or some other territory, would be added to the little kingdom, and given to Lucien Bonaparte, who had long been an exile at Rome, but who had lately been received into favor by his imperial brother.—And such is the present harrassed condition of the *independent* kingdom of Etruria, as almost to induce the inhabitants to wish for a French government at once.

The Americans at Leghorn were in a state of alarm respecting the differences between England and America, the last accounts indicating no prospect of a settlement, the English being determined, as it was said, never to give up the right of search and impressment of their seamen wherever they could be found, excepting on board our public ships, which they would respect; and the British men of war in the Mediterranean had of late become more severe in examining American vessels than ever; twice was the crew of the Friendship mustered and examined by English officers.

The accounts of the fate of Copenhagen had reached Leghorn, and the following affecting circumstance was related:—That just before the capitulation a sortie was made by the Danes, with a view of taking Frederickstadt by storm; that among the troops that made the sortie was a file of young cadet volunteers from the military academy at Copenhagen, composed of the first families, who pledged themselves never to return unsuccessful from the sortie; that (sad to relate!) the whole of the battalion was destroyed—either killed, wounded, or prisoners—not one returning!

It was reported, that immediately after the peace between Russia and France, the Russians suddenly made a peace also with Persia; that the Russian army employed against the Persians had now formed a junction with them, and thus combined, were marching towards the ancient Mogul Empire, now possessed by the British, and upon the borders of which they had arrived; that with the Persian army the French Emperor had numerous intelligent officers of artillery and engineers; that the grand Bonapartean plan was to form two great independent kingdoms in India, stipulating with them a free trade with all the nations of the earth, very cunningly excepting England.—Whatever may be the reality, this shows who rumour is busied.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 100 dollars—No. 2896.

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 1787, 1855, 1870, 2998.

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 788, 2012, 2446.

Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 635, 1698.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 157, 341, 733, 882, 883, 1046, 1070, 1944, 2039, 2767.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 16, 25, 97, 122, 129, 139, 267, 359, 366, 374, 544, 602, 606, 607. 639, 667, 679, 703, 711, 732, 767, 791, 844, 846, 886, 891. 936, 989, 1007, 1035, 1039, 1073, 1083, 1138, 1196, 1228, 1237, 1285, 1350, 1385, 1392, 1397, 1530, 1548, 1639, 1699, 1710, 1712, 1719, 1744, 1796, 1813, 1857, 1869, 1924, 1925, 1955, 1997, 2032, 2050, 2104, 2110, 2126, 2138, 2156, 2167, 2218, 2221, 2224, 2303, 2351, 2399, 2412, 2419, 2454, 2464, 2473, 2482, 2591, 2613, 2628, 2651, 2655, 2658, 2665, 2679, 2681, 2692, 2703, 2746, 2782, 2798, 2802, 2871, 2883, 2888, 2927, 2942, 2986.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 150 dollars—No. 2106

Prizes of 100 dollars—Nos. 2169, 2283

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 663, 1720, 2225, 2991

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 1446, 1474, 2453

Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 285, 826, 1850, 2542

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 457, 1936, 2466, 2578, 2734

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 50, 90, 96, 170, 172, 195, 206, 266, 310, 395, 437, 443, 452, 454, 492, 516, 528, 745, 820, 877, 902, 1023, 1026, 1028, 1330, 1340, 1376, 1457, 1507, 1510, 1540, 1577, 1588, 1621, 1635, 1657, 1659, 1692, 1695, 1735, 1785, 1801, 1805, 1819, 1822, 1837, 1856, 1860, 1872, 1939, 1953, 1970, 2031, 2033, 2066, 2108, 2172, 2196, 2275, 2304, 2316, 2337, 2352, 2405, 2429, 2434, 2463, 2465, 2474, 2475, 2566, 2631, 2684, 2697, 2720, 2747, 2769, 2775, 2799, 2803, 2822, 2904, 2907, 2913, 2936, 2939, 2964.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Prize of 250 dollars—No. 780.

Prize of 100 dollars—No. 2245.

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 198, 373, 2047.

Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 543, 1782, 1795, 2458.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 776, 2701, 2951.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 35, 62, 98, 136, 231, 345, 598, 688, 700, 704, 715, 739, 814, 823, 843, 856, 875, 893, 923, 945, 992, 1029, 1091, 1110, 1158, 1238, 1270, 1326, 1368, 1419, 1447, 1450, 1470, 1583, 1597, 1600, 1603, 1708, 1728, 1825, 1845, 1916, 1919, 1926, 1928, 1993, 2006, 2040, 2134, 2142, 2194, 2206, 2246, 2339, 2386, 2432, 2439, 2444, 2460, 2467, 2471, 2472, 2479, 2538, 2547, 2563, 2569, 2611, 2636, 2642, 2677, 2687, 2753, 2823, 2837, 2842, 2859, 2903, 2925, 2935, 2967, 2974, 2983, 2986, 2988.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road, October 29th, 1807:

RESOLVED, That all Waggons, the wheels whereof shall be more than seven inches in breadth, shall pass over the said road, free from toll for one year from the time that the Company shall commence receiving toll thereon.

That the above resolution be published three times in the papers printed in Pittsburgh, and in the Crawford Messenger.

THO. FORSTER, *President.*
WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sec'y.*

Public Notice is hereby given,

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 31st of March, 1807, for making an Artificial Road from the Susquehannah opposite Harrisburgh, to Pittsburgh, that BOOKS will be opened at the Stores of *George Robinson*, Esq. and of *Thomas Baird*, in Market Street, Pittsburgh, on the 8th day of January, 1808, to receive Subscriptions for Shares of Stock in the Company contemplated to be Incorporated in Allegheny county for said purpose.

Nathaniel Irish, *Adamson Tannehill*,
Thomas Baird, *John Woods*,
James O'Tara, *George Robinson.*

December 5th, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

Came to the place where the subscriber at present resides, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, Two COWS, the one a dark red with a white face, and her horns cut off; the other a spotted red and white muhley, appearingly young. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

December 5, 1807.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1807.

Regimental Orders.

A COURT of Appeal will be held by the Field Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, at the Turk's Head in Wood-street, on the second Monday of next month, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time and place, the Paymaster of the Regiment will exhibit to the Field Officers, and Captains James Irwin and Chaplin, (who are ordered to attend at the above time and place,) a statement of his accounts, for the purpose of having the same examined.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141st Reg. Pa. Ma.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.

Arrived ship Eliza-Ann, Williams, from London. Sailed from Cowes, the 14th of October, and left there the United States schr. Revenge, capt. Read, to sail next day for Brest.

Captain Williams, informs that it was understood at the time of his sailing that Mr. Munroe would spend the winter in England.

The passengers in the Eliza-Ann, all speak in terms of confidence that our differences with England will be amicably accommodated.

We are authorised to say, that the secretary of State has received a letter from Mr. R. Patterson, consul at Nantz, stating that a merchant of that city had just received information from high authority at Paris, that count Toltstroy had arrived and had offered the mediation of Russia to effect a peace between France and Great Britain: that it was believed that such an offer would not have been made unless the emperor Alexander had previously known, that it would be well received by both parties: and further that Russia was determined against every act of hostility with Great Britain. It was believed at Paris, that lord St. Helens was already appointed by his government, to proceed to that city. It is a fact to be relied on, that Mr. Munroe had not, on the first of October, received any answer to his note of the 7th September.—*Balt. Amer.*

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westmister Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Barkitton the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Towsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X.
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Athenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed
Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Adveruisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cook
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE,

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

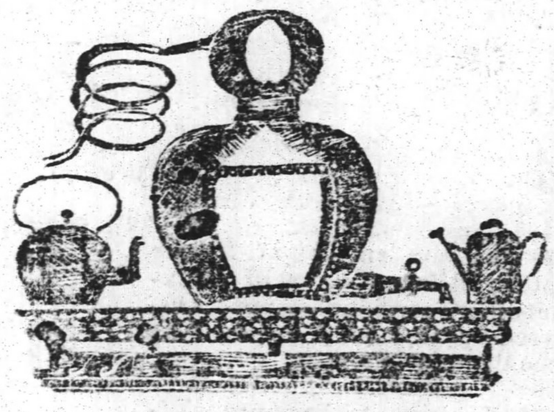
A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to the House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.